

THE DAILY HERALD.

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OUR INTRODUCTION OFFER

In order to introduce our daily to
those who are not now subscribers, we
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The Herald to any part of the United
States, to any person not now a sub-
scriber, for 50 cents for one month only
—cash to accompany order—thereafter
at our usual low rate, 85 cents per
month.

TRY IT!

These are unusually stirring times at
home and abroad.

These orders will be taken with the
understanding that the paper will be
continued until ordered stopped.

Schomburgk has left his mark on
American history.

Beggars should be choosers; they
have no worry over the expense.

Senator Cosh Davis' resolution seems
to have been sickled off with the pale
cast of thought.

President Elliot of Harvard holds the
record for having had the last word in
a dispute with a woman.

Consumption, complicated with
fever, may be able to do what Campos
has not conquered General Gomez.

Congress made it warm for the sul-
tan Friday, but he does not seem to
have been in the least disturbed.

Economy is the watchword of the
new city administration. It is to be
hoped that economy will also be its
policy.

From the stir his words have made
it is very evident that to Ambassador
Dayard's mind Latin is not a dead lan-
guage.

An envious press is trying to rob
the New York World of its share in mak-
ing the popular loan popular. Sic tran-
sit gloria mundi.

Guth has stabbed Governor Morton's
back in the back. He says: "I think
the mugwump candidate is Governor
Levi P. Morton."

One of the very best measures intro-
duced into the legislature is Condon's
bill fixing the age of consent in girls at
eighteen. It should become a law.

European cables this week state that
when all the diplomatic cards have
been shuffled Germany will be isolated.
And after Germany whose turn will
it be?

Ex-President Harrison seemed per-
fectly at home in the supreme court.
Why shouldn't he be as he has been
devoting most of his time to courting
of late?

Senator Baker's plan to coin only
American silver is impracticable. When
the country succeeds in getting free
coinage of silver, let it be genuine free
coinage and no makeshift.

It is often asked why Americans so
distlike England. One chief reason is
that no one has that "certain con-
descension to foreigners," spoken of by
Lowell, in such abundance as your
Englishman.

Rev. Dr. Talmage was asked to dis-
tribute relief funds in Armenia, but de-
clined unless given a guarantee of
personal safety. Miss Clara Barton
has undertaken the work and asks no
guarantee. This is a case where an
angel rushed in when a fool refused to
enter.

That stanch Republican paper, the
Provo Enquirer, has this to say of the
Republican legislature: "The present
session of the legislature is a disap-
pointment in the elotful manner in
which it is moving. There is so much
to do and so little being done that the
public has reason to murmur. Three
weeks of the session have passed away
and yet the law-making machine is
scarcely in motion. The ninety days
will have passed away, at great ex-
pense to the state, before our legisla-
tors are aware of the fact." Perhaps
one trouble is that the legislature has
devoted too much time to the tariff and
the nation's foreign affairs.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Affairs in Cuba seem to be in a bad
plight. From the dispatches yesterday
it would appear that the insurgents are
not making the headway they were
two weeks ago. Horses which have
given them such an advantage over the
Spanish army, made up chiefly of in-
fantry corps, are worn out, and the
men themselves are short of provisions
and ammunition. To add to the gloom
that just now hangs over the insur-
gent cause, it is reported that General
Gomez is rapidly falling in health. It
is true that before now rumors have
been made that he was suffering from
wounds and seriously ill of fever. This
report is now displaced by one more
tangible to the effect that the complica-
tion from which the commander-in-
chief of the Cubans suffers is an ad-
vanced stage of consumption, aggra-
vated by fever, and the constant toll
and anxiety which his position forces
upon him.

On the other side the situation seems
equally serious. The people from the
outlying districts are still flocking into
Havana. As the refugees are chiefly
those who have lost all they possessed
they are dependent upon charity for the
means of support. The support of the
Spanish army has been a serious drain
upon the resources of Havana, and
vicinity; means of subsistence are
growing less daily; provisions are con-
stantly raising in prices, and these
circumstances are inflicting a ter-
rible blow upon the morale of the
people from the surrounding country
but add to the distress of the city, and
increase the perplexities of the Span-
ish authorities.

It is said that the increase of crime
is enormous. Business is at a stand-
still, the cane crops are destroyed and
commerce locked upon as a thing of
the past. Not even the coming of Gen-
eral Weyler to take the place of the
more conservative Campos, gives en-
couragement to those who favor the
cause of Spain and look to the force
of her armies to restore order. In-
stead of good coming through this
change in Spanish commanders, the
very great probability is that it will
bring evil. Weyler's reputation for
cruelty will be more likely to madden
the Cubans than to terrify them, and
to provoke retaliation. If the future career
of the newly appointed commander is
at all to be judged by his course in
former insurrections in Cuba, we shall
soon hear of atrocities in that unhappy
island that will be out of all keeping
with the civilization of the age.

If the government of the United
States intends at all to extend a sym-
pathetic hand to struggling free men in
Cuba by recognizing them as belliger-
ents, it could not choose a more op-
portune time than the present. Re-
membrance of the dark days of 1777 for
the fathers of our own republic, and
the well earned rights of the Cubans
to such recognition should combine to
induce the president and congress to
act immediately. Besides, such recog-
nition would doubtless curb the natu-
ral ferocity of the new Spanish com-
mander, and tend to mitigate the cruelties
of war. Every consideration—our
natural sympathy with republics as
against monarchies, our natural sym-
pathy with men struggling for the
right of self-government, the nearness
of Cuba to our shores, actually a part
of America; the desire to lessen the
horrors of war, the very tender mem-
ories of which are unavoidably cruel—
all this, to say nothing of the fact that
men who have struggled bravely for
enlarged freedom until success is al-
most attained, turn their eyes beseech-
ingly to us—should prompt our gov-
ernment to give the recognition prayed
for. The fathers of our own republic
having over the same pathway of blood
and suffering, but not without the help
and recognition of other nations,
marched to independence, greatness
and prosperity, it is not becoming in
their posterity to give a deaf ear to the
cries of struggling free men; or turn
away from their outstretched hands.

Such conduct is not like America.
It is not creditable to the United States.
If Cuban patriots go down without
such encouragement as our recognition
of them as belligerents would give, it
will be something of which future gen-
erations of Americans will be ashamed.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The report of Territorial Auditor
John T. Caine, published in yesterday's
Herald was a very complete document.
To the people of Utah it will be of
great interest, and to the new state
officials, including the state legislature,
it will be very helpful.

According to said report the deficit
for the fiscal year 1894-5 is \$126,712.51;
and this added to the state bonded
indebtedness of \$700,000 makes the total
state indebtedness \$826,712.51. In addi-
tion to this, according to the auditor,
there will fall due March 31, 1896, three
months interest on Utah's World's fair
warrants, \$150,177; March 31, 1896, dis-
trict school fund, proportion of taxes
due from counties, if collected, \$44-
338.87; July 1, six months interest on
territorial bonds, \$17,500, total, \$73-
341.04. This amount added to the de-
ficit existing at the close of the fiscal
year, 1895, makes the total deficit on
the 30th of June, 1896, \$210,654.35; ad-
ding the territorial bonds, \$700,000,
shows the actual indebtedness at that
date to be \$910,654.35.

While this is quite a large debt for
the state to assume, those good peo-
ple who are disposed to look upon so
large a debt with some alarm should
remember that while the state receives
this indebtedness from the old terri-
tory it also receives much more prop-
erty from it. The public institutions
and other property which the state re-
ceives from the territory amounts to
\$1,673,558.45.

The auditor gives a hopeful view of
the financial prospects of the state and
is of opinion that taxes will only have
to be increased for the first year or
two. He estimates that the mining
property which will be added to the
taxable property within the state will
increase the total amount of assessed
property to \$10,000,000; and then makes
the following interesting calculation:

"Supposing the assessed valuation of
the state for the year 1896 shall be
\$10,000,000, the following will show the
amount of revenue to be derived at
different rates, after deducting the es-
timated amount for assessing and
collecting, and the probable re-
mittances and abatements as provided
by existing law: At 5 mills on the
dollar, \$500,000; at 6 mills on the dollar,
\$600,000; at 7 mills on the dollar, \$700,000;
at 8 mills on the dollar, \$800,000.

The auditor estimates the expenses
of the state government and the main-
tenance of state institutions for 1896
to be \$364,381.43. It is not claimed of

course that this estimate will cover
all the expenses which may arise, it is
only an estimate, but from the experi-
ence and intimate knowledge of such
affairs possessed by the gentleman
making it, the people and state officers
will be justified in accepting it as ap-
proximating the amount that will be
needed for the expense of state govern-
ment and maintenance of our public
institutions for the ensuing year.

Accepting it as such, and also ac-
cepting the auditor's estimate of the
assessed value of taxable property in
the state for 1896 to be \$10,000,000, we
do not see that there will be any great
necessity for materially increasing the
rate of taxation over the territorial
rate. Every effort should be made to
keep the rates of taxation down, for
while it is easy to raise them, expe-
rience has proven that it is a most
difficult thing to get them reduced.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The problem of successful municipal
government is more difficult of solu-
tion than that of state government.
The citizens of Salt Lake City have
had considerable experience with bad
municipal government, and if they
will reflect a moment and consider the
causes of it we believe they will come
to the conclusion that the great source
of trouble is politics, politics in the
bad sense of the term. Hundreds and
hundreds of good citizens in this city,
men of a high standard of political
morality, vote for men for office whom
they know to be unfit; and this is the
case in both the Democratic and Re-
publican parties. When they cast
their ballots they are conscious of the
fact that those for whom they vote
will not heed their wishes in the mat-
ter of making appointments to posi-
tions under the city government, but
that the very opposite of what they
desire will be done. Still they go on
voting for the men whom they do not
want. Why do they do this? Because
they know that the opposite party
will do the same thing, and they think
that if "healers" are to be provided
for (and that is what clean sweeps
mean, as a rule) it is better to have
"healers" of their own political faith
in than those of their political op-
ponents. This in turn results in making
of the city government a machine for
the continuance in power of the party
in control. And this means the ex-
ploitation of the city by bootleggers,
the plundering of the many taxpayers
for the benefit of the few office holders.

It is much easier to point out evils
than to suggest remedies for their
cure. But we believe that many of
the evils could be cured if city em-
ployees were employed because of their
fitness, and not because of their polit-
ics, and if with each successive ad-
ministration there were no changes
of employees except for the sole pur-
pose of bettering the public service.
What the citizens want is an efficient
government; expenditures made to
come within the revenue; a policy per-
sistent that will reduce instead of in-
crease the city's debt. All this the
citizens can have whenever they re-
member, and act on, the fact that
they possess the power through the
ballot. Let them be citizens first and
partisans afterwards.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN VENEZUELA.

At a meeting of the Military Order of
Foreign Wars of the United States in
New York the other day, Rear Ad-
miral Gherardi spoke. His topic was
the present dispute with England over
the Venezuelan boundary question. His
characterization of the South Ameri-
cans was harsh in the extreme. He
said they do not like us. This is no
doubt true. Their sympathies have
ever been drawn more to Europe than
to the United States. The admiral fur-
ther declared that they have no more
use for us than we have for a robber.
No doubt there is much truth in all
this, though it must be confessed that
Admiral Gherardi seemed to speak
with a good deal of feeling.

The South American republics are
not republics such as the United States,
nor republics as generally understood
among those of the Anglo-Saxon race.
They have the form without the sub-
stance. For the past month the Ven-
ezuelans have enjoyed a prestige in
the United States that their merits
have not entitled them to. It chanced
that their quarrel with England in-
volved the Monroe doctrine, and the
very high regard in which that doc-
trine is held by the people of this
country caused them to hold those in
whose favor it was invoked in much
the same regard. These new found
friends are not so liberal minded as
we of the United States have come to
think of the citizens of a republic as
being. It is safe to say that Ameri-
cans would put first of all in a re-
public religious freedom. The Ven-
ezuelans do not. There is a state
religion in Venezuela, the
Roman Catholic, but there is tol-
eration of all other religions. There is tol-
eration of all other religions in Ven-
ezuela, but they are not permitted any
external manifestations. A trans-
planted Spaniard with a state religion
is not the most tolerant person in the
world. All this has nothing to do with
the present Venezuelan boundary dis-
pute, but the Venezuelans would be
worthy of sympathy and would cre-
ate a firmer bond of friendship with
the United States if they would forth-
with establish perfect religious tolera-
tion and equality.

GOD AND THE NATIONS.

The mind that does not perceive the
hand of God in the affairs of nations,
has surely not given its attention to
the subject. There must be some
meaning in their existence, and in the
mighty procession formed by their rise
and fall. Each, doubtless, performs
some mission; just what may not al-
ways be clear to our imperfect vision,
or discernable in the very limited span
of time that human eyes have watched
the unfolding of God's purposes. But
of it we are astronomers feel aware
that there is a movement among what
custom has taught us to call the fixed
stars. It is vain that skeptics to the
theory of movement among the said
stars point to the fact that so far as
the known universe occupies the same
place in our universe that they did when
old Job watched and admired them.
The answer to the skeptic in that case
is that so immense are the orbits in
which they move, so great their dis-
tances and so brief the time that man

has known and watched them to as-
certain if they move or not, that as
yet movement is imperceptible; but the
astronomer's faith in the fact of their
movement remains unshaken by the
skeptics' unbelief.

So with him who believes that a
divine Providence watches over the
affairs of nations, guides their des-
tiny and appoints to each its mission.
He may not be able always to point
out to a mocking skepticism just what
divine purpose this or that nation has
accomplished, but he remembers that
in the mighty evolution that God is
working out in the universe, the life of
a nation constitutes but a minute step,
and is no more and accomplishes no
more perhaps in its relation to the
whole purpose of God, than a single
touch of an artist's brush in the pro-
duction of a landscape. As an un-
skilled in art and unable to see the
landscape, yet seeing that one stroke
cannot tell just the importance of it,
or the relation it would bear to the
whole picture, so one seeing but an in-
finitely small part of God's great pur-
pose, and that small part as through
a glass darkly, small wonder if he
cannot determine the meaning for the
existence of this nation, tell what it
has accomplished, as part of the pur-
poses of the Deity, or say why it
passed away; but that its existence
was brought about by divine ordina-
tion; that it accomplished something
to bring about God's evolution of
things before passing away he has
every reason for believing.

We desire to point out in the present
instance, the illustration of the general
truth asserted above in the case of
Spain in its relations to America.

It is the chief glory of Spain that
under her auspices and patronage the
western world was discovered. About
that time she ranked as among the
first powers of Europe, and had a career
open to her like of which had been
given to no other nation on earth. By
right of discovery and afterwards by
right of occupancy Spain had claims
upon the greater part of the new
world. There is lying before us a
map showing the possessions of Spain
in the Americas in 1795—only one hun-
dred years ago. According to that
map Spain owned all of South Ameri-
ca, Central America, Florida, all of
West India, a narrow strip along the
north of the Gulf of Mexico, all of
Mexico, and all that part of the United
States lying west of the Mississippi,
and as far north as the Canada
boundary line. An empire which in
extent and resources was beyond the
wildest dreams of ancient conquerors;
and to a Christian power disposed to
reign in righteousness and deal justly
such a chance to bless mankind and
win honest glory as never before was
accorded to any earthly kingdom.

Yet how miserably Spain failed! Out
of all that mighty domain which one
little century ago she ruled as sole
master, she retains her hold, and that
precisely upon, upon but one little wa-
tershed island, Cuba! Piece by piece
her American possessions have been
wrenched away from her. Her own
children have resented her authority,
and driven its representatives from
the land they ruled in her name. Is it
not marvelous? So amply rewarded
for becoming the patron of God's
appointed servant to discover the new
world, so signally stripped of all that
was given her—for what? Read it in
the following page from Draper. The
priests of Spain denied to the people
they found in America Adamic de-
scent, and now Draper—

The lust for gold was only too ready
to find its justification in the obvious
superiority of the Spaniards, with ap-
parently unbounded energy, to dis-
card these unfortunate as though they
did not belong to the human race. Al-
ready their hands and goods had been
seized from them by apostolic
authority. Their persons were seized,
under the text that the heathen
are given as an interlude, and the
utmost parts of the earth for a pos-
session. It was their unspokeable out-
rage, one unutterable ruin, the
discrimination of age or sex. Those
who did not under the lash in a tropi-
cal sun died in the darkness of the
mine. From scattered sand-banks,
where the red flamingo fishes in the
gray of the morning; from fever-
stricken mangrove thickets, and the
gloom of impenetrable forests; from
sidelands in the cliffs of rocks, and
the solitude of invisible caves; from the
eternal snows of the Andes, where
there was no witness but the all-seeing
sun, there went up to God a cry of
human despair. By millions upon mil-
lions, whole races and nations were
remorselessly cut off. The Bishop of
Chiapas affirms that more than fifteen
millions were exterminated in his time.
From Mexico to Peru a civilian
that might have instructed Europe was
crushed out. Is it for nothing that
Spain has been made a hideous skele-
ton among living nations, a warning
spectacle to the world? Had not her
punishment overtaken her, men would
have surely said, "There is no retribu-
tion, there is no God!" It has been
her evil destiny to ruin two civiliza-
tions, Oriental and Occidental, and to
be ruined thereby herself. With cir-
cumstances of dreadful barbarity she
expelled the Moors, who had become
children of her soil by as long a resi-
dence as the Normans have in Eng-
land from William the Conqueror to
our time. In America she destroyed
races more civilized than herself. Ex-
pulsion and extermination have done
her of her worst blood. Her great cities
have sunk into indistinguishable
towns that once had more than a mil-
lion of inhabitants can now only show
a few scanty thousands.

Flight on Gomez and Maceo, wrenched
from Spain the last province she holds
in the western hemisphere, for she by
her cruelty and injustice has forfeited
her right to every foot of land in the
new world. Flight on—offended justice
overleaps its bounds. Your sharp
words are but its instruments. If for
some unknown purpose or lack of
worthiness in you, victory shall not
perch immediately upon your banners,
it is our faith that other hands will
finish your work, and all the land Spain
shall own no stock or stone in all the
new world which she has filled with
remembrances of her unworthiness to
rule. And Spain, like many another
nation before her, shall stand a witness
to the great truth that God rules
among the nations and punishes them
for their injustice.

Blacklisting is bad but it is no worse
than boycotting. If corporations and
employers generally are to be forbidden
to indulge in the one, unions and as-
sociations should be forbidden to indulge
in the other.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

In the fur trade in New York. Our Mr.
Fred Auerbach on hand with ready
cash. Result—A splendid lot of fur
coats, scarfs, etc., at 50 cents on the
dollar. Come and see the goods. Real
seal scarfs \$2.50, worth \$10 each at
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the February number of the Cen-
tury will be printed a paper on the
"Palmerston Idea in Diplomacy," by
Edward M. Chapman. This was writ-
ten before the president's message on
the Venezuelan question, but has a
distinct bearing upon it. The article
is a fine study in diplomatic history,
and Lord Palmerston's diplomatic ideals
in the present isolation of England.

The February number of Harper's
will be in the best sense popular.
Stephen Crane will describe "The New
Baltimore" with the aid of eighteen il-
lustrations; Casper W. Whitney will re-
late some exciting experiences in his
pursuit of the muskrat in northern
British America, and Henry Loomis
Nelson will discuss "The Passing of the
Fur Seal" and find a cause in the fail-
ure of Great Britain to support the
findings of the International Fur Seal
League. There will be capital short stories, and
the military spirit will be satisfied with
Pontine Bigelow's stirring description
of "The German Struggle for Liberty
against the Prussian King." Theodore
Roosevelt's narrative of
St. Clair's disastrous expedition
against the Miami Indians a century
ago; and the story of the capture of
the island of Orleans by the English
told in the "Personal Recollections of
Joan of Arc."

McClure's Magazine for February will
contain eight important portraits of
Lincoln and will present material never
before published. During this period
Lincoln suffered financial wreck as a
country merchant, made his first ac-
quaintance, in a very romantic way,
with Shakespeare and Blackstone;
mastered surveying in six weeks, and
became deputy county surveyor; was
elected to the general assembly, and
began his acquaintance with Douglas;
and fell in love with a sweet and
beautiful young girl, Ann Rutledge,
and suffered the half-raiding affliction
of her death on the eve of their mar-
riage. In illustration of the paper there
will be, including the eight portraits of
Lincoln, twenty-eight pictures—many
of them also never before published.

Macmillan & Co. announce "An Ethical
Movement," by W. L. Sheldon, who
has been for ten years lecturer of the
Ethical society of St. Louis—one of the
societies that has grown out of the
ethical movement inaugurated twenty
years ago in New York city by Dr.
Felix Adler. The lectures have a pe-
culiar significance as showing the at-
titude of mind of one who has made of
ethics a religion and who believes in
the work of these new societies as the
devout Catholic believes in the Roman
Catholic church. They indicate how
the ethical movement can be the basis of
an inspiring force to a certain
class of minds, and they illustrate the
transition from an accepted orthodox
faith to this ethical idealism, showing
how the ethical movement may or
may not alter or influence one's gen-
eral religious beliefs and also pointing
out the degree in which this standpoint
may modify one's views about social or
political institutions.

Captain Alfred T. Mahan will have a
paper in the February number of the
Century on "Nelson at Cape St. Vin-
cent." This is the first of four articles
which Captain Mahan will write on the
naval engagements that gave Admiral
Nelson his fame. The combat of Cape
St. Vincent was notable because of the
disparity in numbers between the Span-
ish and the English, and by reason of
Nelson's quick wit in deciding upon a
dashing maneuver at a critical mo-
ment.

A book that possesses a special time-
lessness in connection with present inter-
national issues is "The History of the
Foreign Policy of Great Britain," by
Montague Burrows, chichele professor
of modern history in Oxford. Just pub-
lished by the Putnam. The work pre-
sents in outline the main features of
the relations of Great Britain with for-
eign states from the time of Henry II
down to the beginning of 1935.

An elaborate "Dictionary of Philo-
sophy and Psychology" will be issued
by Macmillan & Co. under the editorial
supervision of Professor J. Mark Baldwin
of Princeton University. The work is
to be strictly a dictionary, and its
two general features will be (1) concise
definitions of all the terms in use in
the whole range of philosophical study
(philosophy, metaphysics, psychology,
ethics and logic); and (2) such historical
matter under each term as may be
necessary to justify the definition
given and to show the usage sug-
gested is the outcome of the progress
of philosophy.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION.

Better Leave It Alone.

If Senator Davis' Monroe doctrine
resolution is the best that congress
can do upon that subject it would bat-
ter leave it alone. The Davis resolu-
tion is open to many serious objections.
It is much too pointed. It is much too
particular. It seems to search the
whole field of international activity
with a view to the inclusion of every
manifestation of European interest in
the affairs of these continents as a just
cause of complaint on the part of the
United States.—New York Press.

The Resolution Not Needed.

There was no possible need for the
introduction of Mr. Davis' "Monroe
doctrine" resolution. No conceivable
good is to be anticipated from the con-
sideration of it. It is a resolution of
practical certainty. If it is only an
increase of needless international fric-
tion and ill-feeling. The resolution
advances an aspirant for the presi-
dency, and in debating it some sena-
tors may succeed in making a little
political capital for themselves. But
the country will gain nothing from it.—
New York World.

A Piece of Party Politics.

The resolution reported by Mr. Davis
from the committee on foreign rela-
tions in the senate at Washington yes-
terday is so clearly a piece of party
politics that it cannot be considered
as seriously as a declaration of such
importance should be considered. It
is plainly an attempt to make a
show of vigor in Cleveland. It has
gone; to nose the Republican party as
the defender par excellence of the na-
tional policy.—Boston Post.

Davis' Eagle Blast.

Senator Davis' eagle blast of inno-
cence has died away in the corridors of
the capitol, and the solons are busy
themselves with the more important
affairs of the nation. Nevertheless,
the blast has served its purpose, for
everybody now knows that there is a
patriot named Davis who deserves a
complimentary ballot in the Republi-
can national convention.—Minneapolis
Times.

Tone Them Down.

The senate resolutions on the Monroe
doctrine will stand a little toning
down without impairing their good
sense. The United States has no desire
to constitute itself protector, guardian,
assignee and endorser for everything
that these Spanish-American states
may undertake to do. There would be
a big job, indeed, and it strikes us as
out of the legitimate scope of the
Monroe doctrine. Is the senate's rad-
icalism due to the fact that it wanted
to advance President Cleveland's po-
sition?—Pittsburg Post.

Clear Reiteration of a Principle.

The senate resolution on the Monroe
doctrine as reported Monday avoids
the errors of the extreme declaration,
first rumored, that the United States

must be "the sole arbiter" of all ques-
tions arising concerning the applica-
tion of the principle. That would have
been an unwise and offensive assertion.
The resolution, as reported, contains
nothing more than an impressive re-
iteration of the principle on which this
country must stand, and its passage by
congress will make that stand clear.—
Pittsburg Dispatch.

Makes Uncle Sam Dictator.

It is fortunate that the lower house
does not take kindly to Senator Davis'
Monroe doctrine resolution, and will
quietly side track it. It is a good deal
for this government to assume the role
of supreme dictator in the international
affairs of the republics of this con-
tinent. Senator Davis' resolution
makes the United States the sole judge
of how foreign powers should treat
the Latin states, and moreover, right
at the outset it denies the right of
foreign powers to acquire or a Latin
state to release to a foreign power a
foot of territory.—St. Louis City Tribune.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

A pickpocket robbed Mrs. Elizabeth
Stuart Phelps Ward in Boston the other
day and when the thief was brought be-
fore his victim, she said: "This doesn't
look like a criminal. He has a good face,
and perhaps he will give up stealing. I
will not prosecute him."

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Emperor William of Germany received
from the emperor several Chinese por-
celains of great appropriateness. She gave
him a set of porcelain plates with paint-
ings on them of naval scenes, six drink-
ing cups, each holding a golden swan,
and two large landscapes by a German